

458664

In reply refer
to G/E-45

6 JUN 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commanding Officer
Army Map Service
6700 Brooks Land
Washington 16, D. C.

ATTENTION: Map Intelligence Branch

SUBJECT: Approved Treatment of the Bolivian-Chilean Boundary
Between 22° - 23° S and $67^{\circ}30'$ - 69° W.

REFERENCE: Letter from the Assistant Executive Officer, Army
Map Service, File M5, to the Director, Central
Intelligence Agency, 28 October 1955

1. This is in reply to your request for an approved treatment of the boundary separating Bolivia and Chile between 22° - 23° S and $67^{\circ}30'$ - 69° W, - a section in which minor discrepancies exist on available map sources.

2. It is recommended that a demarcated boundary be shown as depicted on available sheets of the 1:250,000 series, Carta Preliminar, by the Chilean Instituto Geográfico Militar. Since these sheets are based on trimetrogon photography covering the boundary area, they are selected as the best source although interpretation of the "water divide" in certain sections may vary somewhat when larger-scale mapping becomes available. The major topographical features mentioned in the boundary treaty, however, are similarly located on both sources provided by you.

3. According to the treaty of 20 October 1904, the boundary was to be demarcated as follows (numbers are given for fixed points):

"De la cumbre mas alta del cerro Zapalori (1), en linea recta a la cumbre mas alta del cordón desprendido hacia el Sur del cerro Guayaques (2), en la latitud aproximada de veintidos grados cincuenta y cuatro minutos ($22^{\circ}54'$); de aqui otra recta al portezuela del Cajon (3), y en

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seguirá la divisoria de aguas del cordón que corre hacia el Norte por las cumbres del cerro Juriques (4), volcán Licancabur (5), cerros Sairecabur (6) y Curiquinca (7), y volcán Putana (8) o Jorjencal. De este punto seguirá por uno de sus contrafuertes en dirección al cerro del Pajonal (9), y en línea recta a la cumbre Sur de los cerros de Tocoypuri (10), desde donde seguirá nuevamente por la divisoria de las aguas del cordón del Panizo (11) y cordillera de Tatío (12). Seguirá siempre al Norte por la divisoria de las aguas del cordón de Linsor (13) y de los cerros de Silaguala (14); desde cuya cumbre norte (Volcán Apagado [15]) irá por un contrafuerte al cerrito de Silala (16) y después en línea recta al cerro de Inacaliri (17) o del Cajón.

4. This boundary was demarcated during 1906 in accordance with the 1904 treaty.

FOR THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND REPORTS

FOIAb3b

Chief, Geographic Research

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